

LLANFYLLIN
Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1965



CONTENTS

Introduction	<i>page</i> 2
Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee	5
Staff responsible for Public Health Services	6
General Provision of Public Health Services	7
PART 1 Medical Officer's Report	2
Vital Statistics	8
Infectious Diseases	12
PART 2 Public Health Inspector's Report	14
Water Supplies	15
Drainage and Sewerage	18
Public Cleansing	18
Rodent Control	19
Sanitary Inspection of the area	19
Shops and Offices	20
Caravan Sites	20
Housing	21
Factories	21
Food and Drugs	22
Meat Inspection	24

To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Miss Jones and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1965. The report is drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health.

The vital statistics compare favourably with those for the County and for England and Wales. Heart disease continues to hold pride of place as the chief cause of death; coronary heart disease causing half of such deaths. Deaths from cancer of the lung caused 4% of deaths from all causes, and were responsible for 25% of deaths from malignancy (in 1964, these figures were 2.3% and 15% respectively—an increase reflected in the figures for the country as a whole). The association of smoking with cancer of the lung is now a well accepted fact and preventive measures must be directed to the rising generation: only by convincing the “Sixth Formers” that smoking may lead to cancer can we hope to slay this killer.

At this point I would like to say that my thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector for preparing and commenting upon Sections C, D and E of the report. Mr. Evans has dealt with these subjects in detail, so that I will only deal broadly with these sections here. This is possibly the most heartening report I have had the pleasure to submit to the council, whose past efforts are now producing definite results in the field of public health, especially with regard to the following services, namely; housing, the provision of water supplies, sewerage, extension of refuse disposal, the provision of public conveniences and last but not least the mammoth strides made in implementing the Food Hygiene Regulations, a much neglected subject in the past. The Assistant Public Health Inspector's unremitting efforts in this field have resulted in not only an improvement in food hygiene generally, but an awareness amongst the catering establishments of the importance of maintaining a high standard of food hygiene.

The Council's firm resolve to maintain the standards set by them in implementing the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, at times has not been easy, but a good standard has been laid down, and we, as your officers are grateful for the support you have given us here; can we be criticized for setting a “good standard”? Should a serious outbreak of infectious disease occur on one of our caravan sites at least we shall not be called to account.

In the 1964 Annual Report I drew the Council's attention to certain properties in the area where the nitrate content of private

water supplies was found to be sufficiently high to constitute a danger to public health. As a result of negotiations, the Water Board have now extended the main supply to these premises. One wonders whether or not it should be our policy in future to obtain, in addition to a bacteriological analysis, a chemical analysis of all private water supplies when applications are made for the erection of new houses; the only argument against such a procedure is the cost of carrying it out. We must remember that had it not been for the astuteness of a local medical practitioner, during the illness of an infant, we would not have been made aware of the presence of the toxic chemical substance in a certain water supply. An infant life was saved—at what relatively small cost?

Hydatid disease in sheep was proved to be present in a neighbouring district during 1965—several such cases were reported. The reservoir of this infection is commonly the domesticated dog in this country. It is the primary host infected with the adult tapeworm. The larvae (eggs) of the tapeworm are passed in the dogs' faeces and transmitted to man by the ingestion of contaminated foods and water and by hand to mouth transfer of dog faeces, and through objects soiled by faeces. Eggs may survive for long periods in pastures and around households. The ingested eggs hatch in the intestines and pass to various organs of the body (e.g., liver, lung and brain) to form abscesses. The cycle is maintained by the dog eating uncooked sheep offal; all such offal therefore should be destroyed by incineration. At present, local authorities have no statutory control of the disposal of such offal (in animals slaughtered privately). This is the weak link in the chain.

I have written at length on this subject since a recent Survey (*Brit. Med. Journ.* 1965) has shown that 87 dogs from 27 farms in Mid-Wales had an infection rate of 23%; thus 70% of the farming population of Mid-Wales could be exposed to the risk of infection. Also, the Registrar-General's Review of England and Wales for 1962 stated that since 1952 there had been an average of 11.8 deaths a year from hydatid disease.

Preventive measures available are mainly threefold: (1) rigid control of private slaughtering to prevent dogs ingesting uncooked offal; (2) treatment of domestic pets; (3) education of school children and the general public of the dangers of close association with dogs. About 15 people die from the disease every year and approximately 90 new cases occur. *Dogs do not respect boundaries.*

Infectious diseases of various types occurred during 1965—notably an epidemic of a virus disease presenting signs and symptoms of meningeal irritation. This has been discussed in the body of the report.

In July, 1965, the Minister of Health once more drew the attention of local authorities to the overwhelming evidence in support of the benefits and safety of the fluoridation of water supplies, and asked them "to make arrangements with water undertakings for the early introduction wherever water supplies are naturally deficient in fluoride". This is a necessary step in North Montgomeryshire if we are to prevent dental caries in young children.

May I, Mr. Chairman, thank you, the Councillors, the Clerk to the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector and their respective staffs, for all the assistance I have received during the year.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ELINOR M. GREVILLE.

November 15th, 1966.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE 1965-66

Chairman: R. N. JONES
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Members</i>
Carreghofa	R. W. Lewis
Guilsfield (Without)	J. T. Jones, J.P., Ll. S. Jones, J. T. Thomas
Garthbeibio	R. Lewis
Hirnant	D. E. Roberts
Llandrinio	J. S. Evans
Llandysilio	Rev. D. P. Wynne-Williams
Llanerfyl	E. H. Mills
Llanfair Caereinion	D. J. Jones, R. P. Jones, I. R. Roberts
Llanfechain	J. H. Pritchard
Llanfihangel	J. F. Jones
Llangadfan	T. Jones
Llangyniew	T. P. Hughes
Llangynog	T. Jones
Llanrhaeadr (Mont.)	Miss H. Jones
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	G. Owen
Llansantffraid (Pool)	T. M. Edwards, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
Llanwddyn	T. O. Rickett
Meifod	R. N. Jones, Rev. W. R. Corfield
Pennant	G. J. Owen, J.P.

Clerk: Glyn Jones

STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

E. M. GREVILLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Office:

Welshpool Borough Council Offices, 42, Broad Street, Welshpool
Tel. Welshpool 3142

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

LL. O. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)

Office:

Rural District Council Offices, Llanfyllin
Tel. Llanfyllin 381

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. H. WESTWELL, M.A.P.H.I., D.M.A., A.R.S.H.
(Smoke, Meat and Other Foods)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

T. ROBERTS, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Cert.R.S.H.
(Meat and Other Foods)

GENERAL PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Ambulances
Home Helps
Home Nursing
Maternity and Child Welfare

School Medical Service
Tuberculosis
Welfare of Aged

**County Medical Officer,
Montgomeryshire County Council,
Newtown (Tel. 6734)**

General Practitioner, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary
Ophthalmic Services

**National Health Service Executive Council,
Community House,
Newtown (Tel. 6857)**

Hospitals Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Treatment
**Welsh Regional Hospital Board
(Tel. Cardiff 31021)**

Public Cleansing
Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Factories, (non-power) Shops and Offices
Food Inspection and Food Hygiene
Infectious Diseases, Food Poisoning

Housing
Smoke and Noise
Abatement
Vermin Control

**Llanfyllin Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
Llanfyllin (Tel. 381)**

Public Water Supply

**Montgomeryshire Water Board,
Powell's Lane,
Welshpool (Tel. 3021)**

Diseases of Animals Act

Mid-Wales Constabulary

Factories (Power)

**H.M. Inspector of Factories,
Ministry of Labour,
19, Grosvenor Road,
Wrexham**

PART 1

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District—163,477 acres.

Registrar General's mid-year estimate of resident population—8,990.

Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books, 1st April, 1965—3,176.

Rateable value at 31st March, 1965—£154,249.

Sum of Penny Rate—£594 17s. 11d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated mid-1965—8,990

„ „ 1964—9,070

„ „ 1963—9,070

„ „ 1962—9,150

„ „ 1961—9,210

„ „ 1960—9,680

„ „ 1959—9,700

These figures show a fall of 80 in the population since 1964, the 1965 live births stood at the figure of 150; but as the number of deaths was 125, there was a *natural* increase in the population of 25.

Births and Deaths

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	57	82	139
Illegitimate	3	8	11
Total	60	90	150

Crude Birth Rate—16.66 per 1,000 population (17.84 in 1964).

Corrected Birth Rate—19.83 per 1,000 population (after applying the Area Comparability Factor of 1.19) (19.7 in 1964).

Illegitimacy Rate—7.3 per cent of all births (3% in 1964).

Still Births—There was one such birth (legitimate female).
Cause—Prematurity.

Still Birth Rate—0.67 % of all live births (1.2 % in 1964).

Infant Mortality:

There was one death, a female, aged 2 days.
Cause—Congenital malformation.

Total Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infant under 1 year)—
6.67 per 1,000 live births (6.1 in 1964).

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death of infants between 1–4 weeks)—
6.67 per 1,000 live births (nil in 1964).

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week)—
13.24 per 1,000 total births (28 per 1,000 total births in 1964).

Deaths:

All causes:

Male	...	59
Female	...	66
Total	...	<hr/> 125 <hr/>

Crude death rate—13.90 per 1,000 population (14.55 in 1964).

Corrected death rate—13.07 per 1,000 population (after applying the
Area Comparability Factor of 0.94) (10.78 in 1964).

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1965

	Llanfyllin R.D.	Montgomery County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth rate (corrected)	19.83	14.95	18.1
Illegitimacy rate	7.3 % of all births	6.98 %	—
Death rate (corrected)	13.7	12.93	11.5
Still birth rate	0.67 % of all live births	0.9 %	1.57 %
Infant Mortality rate	6.67	16.8	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality rate	6.67	—	13.0
Peri-natal Mortality rate	28.0	—	—
Maternal Mortality rate	Nil	—	0.25

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

90 cases of infectious disease were officially notified during the year, but in addition, an epidemic of a vital form of meningitis occurred, chiefly amongst the school population in the first instance, but later affecting the adult population; 18 children and several adults were visited in their houses. Late notification of the illness prevented a definite diagnosis being made, but the symptoms were similar to cases occurring later in other parts of the county when a virus was isolated from the faeces of the patients; namely the "E.C.H.O." virus (an entero-virus).

The 98 cases of infectious disease officially notified were distributed as follows:

Measles—90 (an epidemic occurring in the first quarter of the year amongst children 1–15 years chiefly)

Scarlet Fever—3

Whooping Cough—2

Tuberculosis—2 (one respiratory)

Whilst no cases of food-poisoning were reported during the year, it was known that short outbreaks of gastro-enteritis occurred spasmodically during the summer months in particular; invariably, the patients recovered so rapidly that the family doctors were not consulted, making it thus almost impossible to trace any source of infection. One can only hazard a guess as to the causation of such infection, but it is more than likely that faulty personal hygiene in the handling of food and fly-borne infection played their part.

The occurrence of Salmonella infection in cattle is from time to time reported to us by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Surgeon, and all such cases are investigated in order to ensure that the milk supply is treated in such a way as to make it safe for sale to the public; and to exclude the presence of a carrier of such organisms on the premises.

The organism is widely distributed amongst animals and birds and is excreted in their faeces. Fresh meat from animals or birds may be contaminated and if not adequately cooked, may cause food-poisoning; eggs are also a common source of infection. The organisms have also been isolated from animal feeding stuffs and fertilizers.

Tuberculosis—There were 2 notifications, one pulmonary, one non-pulmonary. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Mass Radiography Unit continues their services in the north of the County during the year and made 14 visits to the centre in Welshpool where 282 persons were examined. These numbers were drawn from G.P. referrals, general population volunteers and factory groups.

Vaccination against tuberculosis was carried out at Llanfyllin High School where 35 pupils were successfully vaccinated.

IMUNISATION

Poliomyelitis—~~This~~ continued to be offered at the schools and clinics, to infants and persons under 40 years of age and those at special risk, in the county and oral vaccine was most welcome to the recipients.

IMUNISATION

Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus—~~A~~ Was administered combined in single doses to the infants at the clinics and “ booster doses ” of Diphtheria and Tetanus to school entrants.

Smallpox—Vaccination is not available at the clinics, but parents are advised to consult their family doctors.

PART 2

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Hilda Jones and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work of my department.

During the year increased attention was given to the inspection of food premises. That this work is absolutely necessary was borne out by the conditions that were found in many premises.

Nineteen premises were given a comprehensive inspection and following these inspections notices were sent to the occupiers regarding 473 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Of these nineteen premises, fifteen were found to lack adequate hand washing facilities and fourteen lacked adequate sink accommodation. It is hoped that this very essential type of inspection will be continued during 1966.

I have reminded the Council many times of the need for the inspection of petroleum installations, particularly the testing of petroleum storage tanks, in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928. The Additional Public Health Inspector received instruction on this subject from an officer of the Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire Joint Fire Service and I hope that all installations will be inspected in 1966.

The regular increase in the refuse collection service gives rise to further problems. There is an urgent need to find additional areas in the district which would be suitable for use as refuse tips, and thought must be given to the replacement of the side loader type of refuse collection vehicles by the more expensive but more suitable compression type of vehicle.

The number of improvement grants awarded increased to 41 from 26 the previous year. This is an increase of 50% over the average for the last five years. House improvements with the aid of grants, and the completion of the Llanymynech sewerage scheme, resulted in the conversion of 113 pail closets to water closets.

The Council's policy of erecting public conveniences in villages where sewerage schemes have been completed has been delayed owing to the restriction of capital expenditure during the year. However, public conveniences have been completed in Llanfair Caereinion, Llansantffraid, Llangynog, Penybontfawr and Llanymynech; the latter being a joint project with Oswestry R.D.C. Land has been acquired for the erection of conveniences in Meifod and it is hoped that approval can be obtained to proceed with this scheme at an early date.

It was not found possible to embark on the new sphere of work involved in the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963, but it is hoped that this work will be commenced in 1966.

My thanks are due to the Council for their support at all times, to the Chief Officers of the Council for their co-operation, and to my staff for their industry and loyalty throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

LL. O. EVANS.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The Montgomeryshire Water Board became the statutory water authority on the 1st April, 1961.

(i) Quality

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

(a) Public Supplies operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board

The results of samples of water taken from the various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 are given below. All public supplies in this district are now chlorinated.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Works Operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board

		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total
1960	..	55	5	2	5	67
1961	..	55	2	—	5	62
1962	..	50	2	—	4	56
1963	..	50	2	1	12	65
1964	..	73	1	—	10	84
1965	..	104	—	—	23	127

The figures listed above include 75 samples taken by the Montgomeryshire Water Board.

In addition the Montgomeryshire Water Board submitted 11 samples from various points in the public supplies for chemical analysis. None of these were returned as unsatisfactory.

(b) Private Supplies

Requests are frequently received for samples or privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. In response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors considered it advisable to do so, a total of 85 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results:

Number of samples found highly satisfactory	...	16
Number of samples found satisfactory	... ..	10
Number of samples found suspicious	... ..	1
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	... ..	58
		—
		85
		—

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples were taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for grant-aided farm water schemes, the erection of new houses or improvements to existing houses.

In addition to the 85 samples examined bacteriologically during the year 5 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Four of these samples were reported unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory reports was from a school well supply which was later abandoned when the main supply became available. The Water Board have started work laying a water main to the vicinity of two other properties affected.

(ii) Quantity

The adequacy of the supplies varies substantially between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. In my report for the year 1962 I described the circumstances in the various parts of the district. In 1964, a new water pumping and treatment plant at Llansantffraid came into operation which added substantially to the quantity available for distribution.

During 1965 investigation was continued into private water supplies in the Llandysilio, Llandrinio and Haughton districts which were proving to be chemically as well as bacteriologically unfit for human consumption. Following representations made to the Montgomeryshire Water Board, the Board agreed to extend the mains to be laid under the Llansantffraid scheme, and at the end of 1965 much of this work had been completed. This means that in 1966 the majority of properties in these areas are likely to be within reach of the public mains.

(iii) **Plumbo-Solvent Action**

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Statutory Water Authority to have a marked aggressive action on metals.

(iv) **Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains**

From figures supplied by the Montgomeryshire Water Board, the following table has been compiled showing the number of dwellings which are connected to the public water mains:

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Dwellings</i>
Carreghofa	...	...	...	86
Garthbeibio	...	...	...	1
Guilsfield	...	...	...	73
Hirnant	...	...	...	—
Llandrinio	...	...	...	72
Llandysilio	...	...	...	51
Llanerfyl	...	...	...	38
Llanfair Caereinion	...	...	...	218
Llanfechain	...	...	...	57
Llanfihangel	...	...	...	16
Llangadfan	...	...	...	42
Llangyniew	...	...	...	33
Llangynog	...	...	...	67
Llanrhaeadr	...	...	...	58
Llansantffraid Pool	...	...	...	178
Llansantffraid Deytheur	...	...	...	21
Meifod	...	...	...	103
Pennant...	...	...	...	60
Total ...				<hr/> 1,174 <hr/>

In addition, the following table shows the number of dwellings connected to main supplies not under the control of the Montgomeryshire Water Board:

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Dwellings</i>
Llanwddyn	...	...	...	105
Hirnant	...	...	...	2
Llanrhaeadr	...	...	...	2
Llangynog	...	...	...	4
Llangadfan	...	...	...	1
Total ...				<hr/> 114 <hr/>

On these figures the estimated proportion of the population living in houses directly connected to a main water supply is 50%.

Drainage and Sewerage

Substantial progress has been made during the last eleven years in providing adequate drainage systems for many of the villages in the district.

Schemes have been completed in Llanrhaeadr, Llansantffraid, Llanfair Caereinion, Penybontfawr, Llangynog, Llanymynech, Meifod and Llanwddyn. The Llanfechain sewerage scheme is still being delayed by difficulties in land acquisition.

Outline schemes have been prepared for Bwlchycibau and the Banwy Valley (Llanerfyl, Cann Office, Llangadfan and Foel).

The Council's Housing Site Sewage Disposal Unit in Dolanog has been modified so that, with little further expenditure, most properties in the village could be connected.

The sanitary condition of the villages in the district and the general standard of housing in them is steadily improving, the installation of bathrooms and drainage systems becoming possible for the first time as each sewerage scheme is carried out.

One of the principle sanitary requirements of the district is the replacement of pail closets and privies by water closets, and the annual rate of conversion to water closets of approximately 6% indicates that this problem will be with us for many years. These conversions are encouraged by means of Council grants under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts. At the present time, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the district to be 1,190.

During the year 292 visits were paid in connection with drainage, sewerage and pollution of rivers and streams. Regular sampling of effluents from each sewage works is undertaken, as a check on the functioning of the works.

Public Cleansing

Since September, 1959, the Council have carried out collections of house refuse by direct labour but have continued with certain contracts for the collection of night soil in some parishes. The extent of these is decreasing as village sewerage schemes are completed.

During the year 1965 scavenging routes arranged upon the introduction of a second vehicle in 1962 were further extended as requests for the refuse collection service were received, and at the end of the year all the villages and hamlets in the rural district had the benefit of a weekly removal of refuse, and all properties adjacent to the roads traversed by the collection vehicle between the various villages and hamlets were also provided with this regular service.

Any increase in the extent of the Council's refuse collection service is desirable from the aspect of public health but it does mean that the present refuse collection vehicles are proving inadequate.

The two side-loader vehicles in use each have a capacity of 10 cubic yards and usually make three trips to the refuse tips every day. This involves considerable mileage and wear on the vehicles. The solution for a rural district of the size of Llanfyllin with an increasing refuse collection service lies in the use of compression type collection vehicles. These vehicles, although only slightly larger than the side-loaders, compress the refuse and so could carry one day's refuse to the tip in one run.

At the end of the year both the refuse tips at Llangynog and Carreghofa had been almost completely filled and the need to acquire additional areas for tipping refuse in all parts of the district is urgent. Negotiations are in hand to acquire two more sites for refuse tips and it is hoped that these can be put in use early in 1966.

The cost of the scavenging service during the financial year ended March, 1965, was £8,054, compared with £7,064 in the previous year.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Treatments
Farms	143	65
Private Houses...	112	53
Other Premises	78	47
Refuse Tips	39	33

Public Health Visits

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:

Public Health	210
Water Supplies	73
Drainage	165
Complaints	61
Factories	18
Infectious Disease	8
Housing Inspections	221
Rural Housing Survey	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	95
Food and Drugs	71
Meat Inspection	150
Caravan Sites	81

Petroleum Installations	...	...	...	...	15
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	305
Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	449
Flood Relief	...	...	...	...	238

As a result of these inspections 31 informal notices were served and 17 were complied with.

Shops and Offices

At the end of the year the following registrations had been made:

Class of Workplace	No. of Registrations	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	7	18
Retail Shops	9	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—

Caravan Sites

During 1964, five licences were issued in respect of new sites for single permanent residential caravans, and one residential site was discontinued. At the end of the year there were twenty licensed sites for single residential caravans.

Three licences were issued for new sites for the stationing of one or two holiday caravans, making a total of 9 such sites licensed at the end of the year.

No licences were issued in respect of new larger holiday caravan sites, although two existing holiday sites were allowed to extend. There were nine such holiday sites in the district at the end of 1965, licensed for a total of 460 caravans.

81 visits were made to caravan sites during the year, and it was found that the sites are generally well maintained, and where holiday sites are expanding, the operators are co-operating in improving the amenities of their sites.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools in the District, except one open air pool constructed during the year under the supervision of the Local Education Authority.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing

Number of Official Representations made to the Council ...	—
Number of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation	2
Number of premises actually closed	2
Number of premises demolished	—
Number of Houses constructed in the area:	
(a) Council Houses	12
(b) Private Houses... ..	13
Number of Houses improved by means of Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, during the year ...	32

The following table shows the number of Improvement Grants awarded annually since 1951 and the total amount of such grants:

Year	No. of Grants Awarded	Amount paid in Grants		
		£	s.	d.
1951	1	393	0	0
1952	4	926	8	0
1953	4	1179	14	4
1954	7	1994	1	1
1955	18	5794	7	0
1956	27	8726	18	0
1957	19	6659	4	9
1958	15	4986	0	0
1959	20	6576	0	0
1960	22	6247	15	0
1961	29	7663	0	0
1962	32	10791	0	0
1963	29	8941	0	0
1964	26	6161	17	4
1965	41	9091	8	9
Total	294	£86131	14	3

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	21	16	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	22	18	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	3	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
General Provision Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Greengrocer's Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cheese Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioner's Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

2. Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:

For the sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	55
For the manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	2

3. 56 inspections were made of food premises during the year. These included the comprehensive inspection of nineteen premises following which informal notices were served requiring attention to 473 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Of these nineteen premises, 15 contravened Section 16 relating to the provision of a wash hand basin and fourteen contravened Section 19 relating to the provision of an adequate number of sinks.

During the year 161 contraventions of the Regulations were remedied.

4. Educational activity in relation to food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

5. Meat Inspection was carried out at two slaughterhouses during the year. One slaughterhouse occupier failed to comply with a notice requiring the remedying of 27 contraventions, the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and the premises were not re-licensed after February, 1965.

100% meat inspection was carried out and the carcasses of all animals inspected stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

6. All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is dyed green, and removed from the slaughterhouse by manufacturers of animal by-products.

The following table gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	..	136	—	—	379	113
Number inspected .. .. .	..	136	—	—	379	113
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole Carcases condemned ..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	..	7	—	—	12	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cyscerci .. .. .	..	5.1	—	—	3.2	2.6
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcase condemned ..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—	0.88
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned		—	—	—	—	—
Total Weight of Meat Condemned—144 lbs.						



